

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNES
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1866.

Chief Justice Chase, in taking the chair at a meeting of the Freedmen's Union Commission in Philadelphia the other night, made a short speech, in the course of which he said:

If those communities who have been in rebellion against the government have anything to prove, they think they have it in their power to do so. They would be most calculated to secure the peace and harmony and prosperity of this great land—let these come forward and propose it, and the people will listen to them. In this country, God, the people who listen and judge every proposition which is submitted. [Applause.] I hope for the best. I know what a nation of passion and prejudice is; it is violent and unreasonable, but it is transient—it splits and disappears.

Chief Justice Chase, who is high in the confidence of the radical party as well as high in place, here invites the South to come forward and propose a plan of reconstruction. This invitation is significant.

It signifies that the radical leaders, comprehending their own inability by lawful means to break up the present deadlock,

will consider a counter-project from the South, rather than precipitately enter upon a revolutionary course. The invitation is encouraging. It is full of promise.

Let the South accept it, come forward through the Southern Legislatures, and propose a constitutional convention.

Such is our advice. The occasion should not be lost. It should be improved. And thus will the South most effectually improve it. We trust indeed that the President in his message will recommend this course to the South, but whether he does or not, we trust the South will pursue it.

Apart from total inactivity, no other honorable course, so far as we can see, is possible, and total inactivity is wise only whilst activity threatens to be useless or mischievous. So far as activity promises to be salutary, we think the South should promptly enter upon it.

The time has evidently come for the South to do something, if it can honorably do anything. The North, through the respective organs of its several parties, has called upon the South to offer a counter-project. The New York World, speaking for the Democratic party, the New York Times, speaking for the moderate radicals, and now Chief Justice Chase, speaking for the extreme radicals, all invite the South to come forward, and propose what she thinks best in view of the situation. The North unanimously invites the South to offer a counter-project. In our judgment, this invitation cannot be prudently disregarded, if there is any feasible counter-project which the South may offer consistently with her own honor; and a constitutional convention is certainly such a counter-project. And we do not see that there is any other.

We, therefore, hope that the South, with or without the recommendation of the President, will propose this counter-project.

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The developments of the next few days will be looked to with deep interest. In the meantime, there are indications that complications of a very grave character are not impossible.

What can be done? Clearly this: If the South will not accept restoration on the terms offered, then the only alternative is to be forced upon them in some other way in Congress. This seems to us the only alternative. The interests of the North—the whole country—yes, the interests of the South, too, are involved in this.

It is folly to talk of the rights of the Southern States. We are in a quasi state of war; the war is not closed up while these States remain unrestored, and they are still the chief power and at the mercy of the North. The South is the Northern people, and consequently of Congress, as representing the Northern people, is the absolute law in the case.

All the formal constitutional rights are useless, if we are to take any interpretation of the Constitution which favors them, because the war power—the power over the conqueror over the conquered—is superior to everything else.

It is a paper of great ability. Colonel McLean is well known here as having been chief editor of the Louisville Courier in 1860-61. There was no writer in all this section, or indeed in any section, that wrote more eloquently and powerfully than he did. He had it possible, he would have carried Kentucky for secession.

The editor of the Herald, to sustain his plan, has to assume that the country is still in a condition of war—that she is as much at war as she was while the great armies of the North and South were fighting in the field. He holds that it doesn't matter at all what the Constitution of the United States says or doesn't say—that, as war is now in full blast throughout the country, the Constitution has no functions to perform or to be performed, the war-power being all in all. This is almost as ludicrous as it is absurd and monstrous. We might laugh heartily at it but for the danger that our radical Congress, for the want of something more abominable, may adopt the suggested policy and act upon it.

Let Congress take the course recommended by the Herald, let it, as soon as it meets, usurp war-powers, and, in pursuance of such usurpation, declare and ordain universal negro-suffrage in the Southern States, and it will soon see such sights as it little expects to behold. There are vast multitudes of Northern radicals, who, though they have gone hither with their party, are not prepared to tolerate Congress or a faction of Congress in declaring that the Constitution is suspended and inoperative and in announcing that the country is in a condition of war, and that to Congress belongs the full and perfect right to wield all war-powers at will or to exercise despotic sway without restraint. If the mad advice of the Herald were adopted by the National Legislature, the radical party of the North would be blown in pieces by an explosion of gunpowder in its center, and its fragments could never in all time be reunited. The next elections would tell the tale of its miserable fate. The people are not to be humbugged by any such wicked and atrocious nonsense as the assertion that the United States is now in the midst of war, and that all constitutions and laws except war-laws must be dashed. The people are not yet idiots or lunatics.

—J. R. RADWIN, Agent.

And if Congress, assuming war powers,

declare universal negro-suffrage established in the Southern States, what will happen in those States? Will negro-suffrage happen? As far from it as possible. Whatever the Southern whites might do or abstain from doing, if oppressive laws were forced upon them by constitutional means, they would never, unless constrained by physical violence, submit to the imposition of negro-suffrage upon their respective States in open, audacious, and avowed defiance of the Constitution. They would, if their negroes should under such circumstances undertake to vote, drive them away from the polls. They would do this by a unanimous and crushing movement. They would use as much force and just such force as they should find necessary to effect the object. It would require as large Federal armies to carry out negro-suffrage in practice in the South as the United States had in the field during the war, and these armies would have to be standing armies, for if they should at any time be withdrawn or disbanded, negro-suffrage would stop suddenly short. But how could such armies be raised? Not from volunteering, for one in ten of the people of the North, not one in ten even of the present radicals, would volunteer in such a cause. Could they be raised by draft or conscription? Assuredly not. A resort to so harsh and extreme a measure to get up permanent military hosts, which by the tremendous increase of the public debt, could not fail to make the country utterly and hopelessly bankrupt in less than twelve months, would inevitably create such popular agitations, such national convulsions, as no party or Congress could hope to live through.

The radical party and the radical Congress cannot too soon give up the pretentious idea of negro-suffrage in the South. Not by asserting that the country is in a state of war nor by putting forth any other bold falsehood, can they either force that abomination upon the South or induce her to adopt it of her own accord.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—There is evidently, say the Chicago Republic, a new and unexpected difficulty of some kind in the Mexican business, but whether it is the result of Secretary Seward's having pressed the French Emperor more closely than was agreeable in reference to his violation of international comity in the occupation of Mexican soil, is not yet apparent. Late advices from Washington say that Napoleon has notified our Government that he cannot withdraw his troops from Mexico until next spring, thus disregarding the agreement to withdraw the first detachment during the present month. When this variation of his agreement may lead to uncertainty, but Washington specifies say it has been made the occasion of a special Cabinet meeting, at which General Grant was present.

Gen. Dix left New York for Paris on Saturday, to take the place of Mr. Bigelow as Minister to the French Government, and it is rumored that important despatches were sent to him at the very last moment before sailing. One report is to the effect that he is instructed to demand the fulfillment of the agreement for the removal of the French troops, while another states that Mr. Seward has asked an explanation of the continued occupation, but that no new demand has been made. Important despatches on the subject are also reported to have been forwarded to Gen. Sherman and Minister Morgan, and to General Grant.

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News Summary.

The message, after a Cabinet meeting, has gone to the printer.

A Cincinnati policeman, who passed off his services as he who upon a whiteman's laundry, was last night captured by the police.

The news of the success of the Treasury is distributed, and was placed in the hands of the printer Monday.

By our first page despatch we have some interesting news from United States arsenals in better condition. The English Government had received the Alabama claims.

Governor Evans, of Colorado, has just contributed \$5,000 to the Northwestern University at Fort Collins, for the establishment of a Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The Buffalo Commercial has private intelligence that Gen. Stevens has called Republians to meet him at the White House to consider a plan to impeach the President.

Emigration to Texas is represented as exceedingly heavy. A despatch says that the United States troops at Waco were stealing horses, and that the Texan authorities were being driven off by Indians. General Grant has been given an education to mailed soldiers. The Republicans have carried Hartford, Connecticut, by a large majority. All the other States are also overrunning with the men of the South, which arrived in New York yesterday.

The impression prevails in Washington that the next session of Congress will be characterized by more moderation, and no attempt to obstruct the work of the committee to recover the slaves. It is generally conceded that Imperial suffrage will be the basis of a compromise between the Executive and Legislature, and that the government never will accept the demands of the South, except in exchange for terms other than the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress.

A letter from Minnion's Head gives a shocking picture of the manner in which the redemptions of dead Union soldiers is carried on. The confederates, and the bones of the dead, many only partially decomposed, were scattered over the ground, and upon the hags and dogs were feeding. No battle-field ever presented a more horrible or sickening sight than the level miles of ground.

A telegram to the Tribune says: "Robt. C. Banks, who has been a Associated Press Agent at this point for the past seven years, has resigned his place. Willard F. Stover, of the Times, will temporarily succeed him." Mr. McHenry, of the Tribune, says that the paper is to be conducted by the Tribune, and upon the basis of the Chicago paper can be had, and a more satisfactory arrangement made. It is stated that Mr. McHenry, of the Tribune, will be succeeded by Mr. Stover, of the Tribune, in the conduct of the paper.

THANKSGIVING.—MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—In view of the designation of Thursday, the 29th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the State and Nation, our excellent Mayor has issued the following:

PROCLAMATION:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 21, 1861.

Thursday, the 29th inst., will be observed as a day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer. In commemoration of the anniversary of the Government's victory, it has been decided that its proclamation calling on the people to observe the day in a spirit of thanksgiving and to render thanks for the manifold blessings of our country, and for the many mercies vouchsafed us, will be issued.

In all these good that it may befall us, it is only meet that we should offer thanks to God; but it is uniquely meet that we should do so with devotion and earnestness, return thanks before the Lord, and the bairns of the world when the bairns of our heart have learned in a culture of piety and virtue, to render thanks when the bairns of the world are wont to do so—the hands of the young and each heart be made an altar of praise to the Most High.

Then shall the earth yield her increase, and each soul, like the sun, shall shine.

J. S. LITROW, Mayor.

LOVE, JEALOUSY, AND FAVOURITES.—Upon a shelfy, near Green, there resides a honest Weston, who follows the respectable, if not aristocratic, calling of a cordwainer. This disciple of St. Crispin has a young and lovely wife, who is thoroughly accomplished in the arts of speaking German with surprising volubility and devouring pretzels with astonishing voracity. She is unusually coquettish in her nature, and gay in disposition as well as in the matter of her wearing apparel.

Just over the way from his domicil is a beer saloon, the young proprietor whereof is a very German Adonis. His fresh olive complexion, his almond-shaped, slob-black eyes, his Hyperion locks, black as midnight, hanging in glistening ringlets, and a pair of dimples good to the eye, have enticed his comely form and shapely legs, all conspired to form a picture of masculinity that could not fail to attract the eye of any man.

On the 21st, all these good that it may befall us, caused our Weston to unite with one who in every way surpasses him in the art of the hammer and the bairns of the world when the bairns of our heart have learned in a culture of piety and virtue, to render thanks when the bairns of the world are wont to do so—the hands of the young and each heart be made an altar of praise to the Most High.

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ANCHORSHIP SPALDING.—The Mirror of Fair, a little evening paper published in the interest of Masonic Orphans' Fair now in progress at Baltimore, thus refers to the venerable Archbishop of Baltimore:

"The proudest act he has done is to have founded the Orphan Asylum, which is a most creditable example to others."

He being at home, has devoted himself specially, unremittingly, and successfully to the entertainment of the bairns.

THE GAMBLING AND BAWLING.—The Banwars—PROCESSION.—Yesterday afternoon witnessed the inauguration of a new benevolent society among the Germans of our city. The Gamblers, as it is called, is designed to aid the orphans and widows of each of their countrymen as have died leaving an inadequate support for their families. The occasion was one of enjoyment in every way. At 1 o'clock the procession formed at the United States Brewery, on Market street, between Campbell and Wenzel. First came the Marshal of the Day, Mr. Louis Schweizer. Next was Bruder's Star Band, followed by the Gambler Society with their new and elegant colors. Next came a wagon, with a life-size figure of King Gambrinus, crowned and gaily decorated, and bearing aloft a flaming glass of lager beer in his right hand, while his left rested on his hip. Messrs. Otto and Walter, two of the most jolly and corpulent of the brewers of our city, were with King Gambrinus as his aids. Then came two beer wagons, decorated and ornamented with signs and transparencies. These were followed by a number of wagons filled with the friends of the society. The procession marched to Bowlers Hall, in the corner of Broadway and the Newburg road, where the new colors were unfurled, amid the inspiring strains of martial music. The colors are of heavy silk, and splendidly ornamented. On one side are two clasped hands, encircled by a wreath. The reverse has the representative of a beer tub with brewer's tools, the whole encircled by the name of the society. The colors are very elegant and gotten up at a heavy expense. Rev. Mr. Horner addressed the audience, speaking at length of the object of the society and the good that it expects to do. After this a grand jollification commenced, which was concluded by a hall last night. We wish the Gamblers Society a long life and a full measure of usefulness.

THE GAME BRICK MACHINERY.—Yesterday, at the request of Messrs. Hopkins & Moakley, agents, we went to see this celebrated machine in operation at the corner of East and Walnut streets, Louisville. The machine is very simple, compact, and not at all complicated in construction. The brick are moulded direct from the clay mill, where the clay is tempered, then pressed into moulds and lifted from the mould and turned upon edge for removal, and hacked directly from the machine. No risk of loss by rain. When turned they are far superior to common brick. The clay is ground very fine, and the brick moulded in moulds made either of steel or brass, set in a revolving wheel. The machine manufactures 20,000 a day, and two men and three boys do all the work, no sand is used and less fuel to burn them. It is certainly one of the greatest inventions of the age, and we cheerfully recommend it to any one engaged in brick making, believing it to be one of the best now before the public.

At 5 o'clock this evening, they depart for Bowling Green, which place they have been urged to visit, and consider in their forthcoming report. They expect to reach Frankfort on Friday, prepared for the assembling of the Legislature on the 3d proximo.

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Louisville Journal

A LOCAL EDITOR ON HIS TRAVELS.—The Local of the Cincinnati Enquirer has been off duty and out of town. The poor fellow was delighted with everything he saw. Read how enthusiastic he is about the rail-road that took him out of town for a big holiday. We have done some considerable amount of traveling in the past few years by various routes throughout the country, and, in all our experience in rail-road travel, we can say, without hesitation, that for comfort, luxury, and speed the Atlantic and Great Western is equal to any road we have ever been on. Being a broad gauge, the cars are roomy and well ventilated, the seats wide and easy, and fitted up with every convenience for safety and comfort. The sleeping places are perfect palaces indeed, and are most elegantly and sumptuously furnished, so that the traveler is whirled over miles after mile with the speed of lightning, without scarcely perceiving the motions and joltings incident to rail-road travel. They can retire at night, and enjoy as good and refreshing a night's rest in the best appointed hotel or private residence. The waiters are polite, civil, and accommodating, rendering it a pleasure to ride, and the otherwise tedious hours to pass more agreeably. This road extends from Cincinnati to New York City, through a magnificent and diversified extent of country—the wonderful Oil Regions of Pennsylvania and the Highlands of New York. The stations at the various points of the road, for meals, &c., are kept in a superior manner, being some of the most magnificently dining-halls in the country. The Atlantic and Great Western Broad Gauge Railway to the East, is, therefore, a short, quick, and most desirable route.

THE CITY DIRECTORY.—Our citizens will be rejoiced to learn that "Edwards' Annual Directory" for the city of Louisville has been issued from the press of Edwards, Greenough, & Doved, and is now ready for delivery. We are indebted to the publishers for a copy, and, from a somewhat hasty examination of its contents, we have no hesitancy in pronouncing it equate any work of the kind ever issued in the West. The style in which it is printed, the beauty of the binding, the correctness of the printing, the diversity of the matter within its pages, and its statistical character, all combine to render it valuable, and make good our assertion of its excellence.

Mr. Edwards has met with much opposition in the publication of directories in this city heretofore, but he has overcome all, and this, his third volume, is a credit to his perseverance, and an exhibition of the correctness of his compilers and canvassers.

Besides the matter usually contained in Directories, this work has some fifteen pages, in fine type—being the Tax-payer's Manual, the official act of July 13, 1866, containing tables of Stamp Duties, Taxation, Exemption, and Special Taxes—a valuable document for reference to every citizen.

This Directory has about six hundred pages, and there are several thousand more names in it than in any other work of the kind ever issued in Louisville. We know our business men have but to examine it to be convinced of its value, and, having done so, they will bestow upon the publishers that patronage which their enterprise and energy merit. In order to thoroughly understand the Directory, we would advise all readers to carefully read the Introductory.

HIGH PRICES AND CO-OPERATION.—Among the agencies that might be employed to reduce the high prices of the necessities of life, provider or co-operative societies are worthy of attention. In England they have been wonderfully successful. Six hundred and fifty-one of these institutions, with a capital of nearly four millions of dollars, have been established so far. They furnish to members groceries, meat, shoes, clothing, and flour of good quality, at the lowest wholesale prices. The principle could be applied here in every neighborhood which feels aggrieved by the extortionate charges of middlemen. The high prices of our country are, in many instances, attributable in a large degree to the exactions of dealers who form the connecting links between producers and consumers. A well-organized co-operative society could top off all these expenditures by buying, in large quantities, coffee, tea, sugar, and flour from farmers, flour mills, and cotton and woolen goods from manufacturers. The only difficulties would be to organize, in the first instance, a reliable membership, and in the second to secure honest and efficient officers.

JEFFERSONVILLE ITEMS.—*The New Albany Compiler.*— Elder Ira C. Mitchell, of Iowa, has been employed to preach for the Christian Church in Jeffersonville, and will probably arrive this week with his family. He will come with the intent of becoming a permanent member of the same. His family are as well pleased as we think they will be, and other circumstances are favorable. We learn that he has practiced law for several years, and gave up the profession to a man who was not fit to propagate the Gospel. His services will undoubtedly greatly increase the prosperity and usefulness of the Christian Church, which has been for sometime past in a languishing condition, owing to a combination of unfavorable circumstances.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night, between nine and ten o'clock, as Mr. J. T. Ladd, who resides a short distance from Jeffersonville, was returning home, he was stopped about a mile out of town on the Charlestown road, by two men armed with revolvers, who demanded his money and watch. Being taken by surprise and at a disadvantage, he had to give in, and demand so far as his money was concerned and gave them the contents of his pocket-book, which, fortunately, was not a large amount; but it happened that he had lost his watch on leaving home, so that was a loss.

This is the second or third of the kind that has happened in that vicinity in a little over a year, which leads to a strong presumption that the robbers reside in the city or somewhere in the vicinity.

There is a capital chance for our Police officers to win credit for shrewdness in ferreting out and capturing the perpetrators of these and several minor outrages in the city that have occurred lately.

IMPROVEMENTS OF SPRING STREET.—Messrs. Kewin & Clark are pushing the improvements on this street forward with a vigor that is highly creditable to themselves as business men, and gratifying to our citizens. They have had very unfavorable weather to contend with, besides being disappointed in obtaining rock for making the bed of the street. But the word fail is not in their business creed.

BIGEARS' ANNOT.—We learn that lately several attempts have been made to break into stores and residences, which luckily were unsuccessful, owing to the occupants of the houses being armed. The frequency of the operations and the bungling manner in which they are attempted, show pretty conclusively that they are undertaken by inexperienced persons, who probably regard the attempt as a game. We hope the vigilance of our police will soon secure their arrest and conviction.

Nashville Items.

(From the Banner of yesterday.)

TOWN OF INSPECTOR.—Gen. Lewis, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau for this State, left for Chattanooga yesterday. He intends making an inspection tour through the State, and will probably visit Memphis.

TRADESMEN.—We are informed that Capt. Tuttle, the gentlemanly and well known conductor of the evening passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, has been transferred to the train running between Louisville and Bowling Green.

THE BRIDGE AT JOHNSONVILLE.—Dr. Hawkins, Railroad Commissioner for this State, Col. Innes, General Superintendent of the Nashville and Chattanooga and Nashville and New Orleans railroads, and several members of the Senate, leave for Johnsonville to-day. The object of the trip is to ascertain the amount of work done by the State on the great bridge spanning the Tennessee river at Johnsonville, which is progressing rapidly, so that the bridge is a very large one, it cannot be completed before spring.

RAILROAD IRON.—Agents from Cincinnati and other points are travelling through the South and buying all kinds of iron, especially during the war. Large amounts have been shipped from this place, and there is still more to be sent off. Old and rusty rails, twisted into all sorts of fantastic shapes, until twisted and piled up, are sold at \$100 a ton. Quotations are, however, \$100, plain extra \$100, extra fancy \$100. A No. 1 straight rail, boards \$100 in 12 ft. lengths. A No. 2 straight rail, boards \$100 in 12 ft. lengths.

DOMINANCE.—Market unchanged, with sales of standard brands of Green, Western, Anchor, Banner, Land, Penn, and Hilliard, at \$100 in 12 ft. lengths. Eggs \$200, fresh packed feathers active at nozzle \$10 for shipping lots.

COMMERCIAL.—Sales of bolted at \$80, loose, and \$100 with packages.

COTTON.—More active. On a lot of 100 bales general market price was bid and declined. The auction sale resulted in 70 bales with 10 rejected.

PEACHES.—At \$10 a bushel, 100 bushels at \$100. Quotations are, however,

so large, extra \$100, extra fancy \$100.

GRAIN.—Sales light with limited transactions.

SUGAR.—Sales of 100 bushels at \$200 each; so do white at \$20. Corn sugar old, bushel at \$20 each; new, \$25 each. White sugar at \$200 each.

COFFEE.—With limited sales.

TEA.—Sales at \$100 each, 100 bushels at \$100.

GRANADES.—Market quiet with moderate business. We quote Rio coffee at \$200 a barrel for common, and \$200 a bushel for choice. Same, Santos, for \$200. Captain Granger formerly had great demand and trouble, as a hempen rope, and thinks it is the only kind fit for use.

THE TONAWANDA.—Taxes have been generally increased, and the Internal Revenue law exempts that the Internal Revenue law exempts the tax on the tonnage of steamers. The recent circular from the Collector of Customs states that the payment of tonnage does not exempt these taxes.

MISSISSIPPI.—Recent survey of the Mississippi has de-

veloped that the navigation can not be im-

proved in favor of the canal.

SCOTT.—Captain Thomas Murdoch has sold the steamer Scott to the New Orleans and Mobile Navigation Company, for \$100,000. Captain Granger formerly had great demand and trouble, as a hempen rope, and thinks it is the only kind fit for use.

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